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Honest MAN'S
A P O L O G Y
TO HIS
C O U N T R Y
FOR HIS
C O N D U C T.

Humbly submitted to the Impartial of all
Sides, with his REASONS for acting as
he did, and for his accepting a PLACE
from the CROWN.

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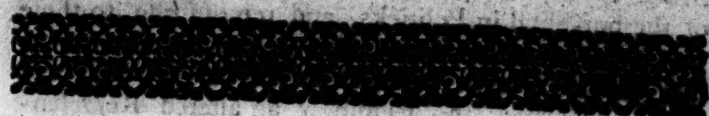
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THE
HOLY
BIBLE
IN
THE
ORIGINAL
LANGUAGES
WITH
A
CONCORDANCE

By
J. J. G. ...
of the ...
from the ...

W. B. E. ...

Printed for the ...
Messrs ...



THE Honest M A N's Apology,

To his COUNTRY, for his CONDUCT.

Humbly submitted to the Impartial of all
Sides, with his Reasons for acting as he
did, and for his accepting a Place from
the Crown.

AS popular Fury at the present Time runs so extravagantly high, and as some mistaken Patriots have with all the usual Efforts, endeavoured to propagate Falschhood, and to bring Matters to the greatest Fermentation, I cannot coolly lye by and see that Character which from my Youth up, I have endeavoured to maintain, mangled and made the Sport of prejudiced, or designing Persons. Had I Vanity enough to act like some Persons, and to resign my Reputation for a *Will o' the Wisp*, I may like them, suffer myself to be misled into the Wilds of Frenzy, and rave in the imaginary Desarts of Patriot-*Quixotism*.

But this is not my Purpose; far be from me to stray into the Wilderness of popular Prejudice, and vulgar
Errors;

Errors; rather let me, according to the Fashion and Mode of my Temper, endeavour to open the Eyes of the pur-blind in Politicks, and remonstrate to those very sagacious Opponents, that I am still the unvaried Man I always possessed myself to be, still the same, unchanged, tho' seemingly an altered Representative. I gave my Reasons within Doors, as clear and as full, as I was able; I saw the common unfair Tricks made use of, even in the House; my Integrity was ever against such shallow Artifice, which, by setting up the *Halloo* of these without Doors, still vainly imagines, that Truth and Veracity can be borne down by a Torrent of impetuous Zeal and sanguine Expressions, which nothing can warrant, but the avowed Confidence of those who are possessed thereof.

I must confess, that for myself, I always looked upon these disjunctive Particles, as mere Expletives in Reasoning, and do now from myself own my utter Abhorrence of such frivolous vexatious Distinctions, still, reserving to myself that steady, cool Temper of Mind, which I ever possessed, and which must enable me to look down upon all such mean Resources, as the last Retreats and Subterfuges of a weak, or a timid Party. Why should I recite my Disapprobation of such low Instruments, when I have as the Representative of my Country, spoken publicly, both within and without Doors, my Sentiments thereon, and openly testified my Dissatisfaction at such hot-headed Proceedings.

Were it worth my Time, I cou'd here enumerate from my bare Memory the droll farcical Entertainments contrived by the Cabal in opposition to amuse the Mob, and to make them think that all who did not go with them, were Enemies to their Country, and Misrepresentatives of their Constituents.

What-ever the People may think, who generally *imagine a vain Thing*, I am not such a Slave to Popularity, as to sell my Common-Sense, or to barter my Understanding for such airy and superficial Honours.

Be my Motto still, that of the Launce, *Pungit, sed sanat*; nor will I ever become the smooth supple Surgeon, who wou'd wheedle his Patient, in a danger-

dangerous Crisis, with gentle Touches, when the Knife, or the Caustic shou'd be immediately applied to his immediate Relief.

The Heart-burnings, Jealousies and Apprehensions which have been craftily fomented by designing Men, first set me upon seriously examining into the Merits and Demerits of the late Dispute; and I found so much personal Reflection and so persecuting a Spirit prevail on the Side which I have opposed, that I heartily wished to see a Reformation; and I have both in public Discourses and private Conversation declared my Dislike of such raging Principles, which seem to me, to have nothing so much in View, as Anarchy and Confusion, and to trouble the Waters that State-Anglers may fish therein.

I saw this formidable *Phalanx* wedged into a compact Confederacy (under the false Appellation of Patriots and Country-men) against an unfortunate Gentleman of an unblemished and fair Character, as well as aimiable Manners and respected Conversation. This was allowed by the Gentlemen in the Confederacy, who at the Instant they carried on the most malevolent Prosecution against him, granted that he was an honest well-disposed Gentleman.

They pitied the Misfortune of a Man whom they persecuted as a Villain, and indeed it was too evident, that it was not the Man they aimed at, but the Party thro' his Sides: That fatal Necessity of the unfortunate Gentleman's Affairs, (which disconcerted every Measure and baffled ev'ry Effort he took to make good his Engagements) was cruelly interpreted into a profenise Contempt of the Orders of that House, whence he was in the most ignominious Manner expelled; so that there was little or no Distinction made between Indiscretion and downright Villainy; and the unfortunate Undertaker (who was made the Tool of cheating Workmen) was branded and stigmatized as if he had really been Principal in the Knavery, which his Prosecutors at the same Time denied.

This disaffected Rancour, and this Spirit of Cabal-ling, I must confess, not a little alarmed me, and
gave

gave me a Disgust to the Combination with Men of such shallow, yet rebellious Principles; Principles, the very Appearance of which, like some unnatural Apparition terrified and shocked my Humanity; and yet these tumultuous restless caballing Souls, presumptuously and confidently arrogated to themselves the high and mighty Title of *Country-Men* and *Patriots*, who on the contrary, by unwarrantable Repugnance to the best of Kings, have embroiled that Country (which they pretended to save) in the Feuds and vain Squabbles of Discontent and Self-Malevolence, and have extirpated the very Essence of Trade and Commerce thro' the whole Kingdom: And these are your deliverers oh ye People of *Ireland*, these the Idols which you have so fondly set up as the Objects of your false Worship! I spoke enough within Doors, and delivered my Opinion concerning that unfortunate Gentleman already, when I saw him cut out as a *Deer at Layer*, to be the Sport of the Day, and the Victim of a popular Fury, which like combustible Matter, caught from Man to Man, and from within Doors reached to the Populace, who had been preparatively engaged to throw about the Torch of Animosity and the Fire-brand of Dissention.

A Man of less Guilt, and less dangerous to the Peace of this Kingdom, (whom I strenuously opposed in my Lord H-----n's Time,) was openly called to our Tribunal, and declared an Enemy to his Country for Practices not half so destructive, and for Measures not near so pernicious as the Conduct of those against whom I now remonstrate.

To be entirely silent wou'd look like a Confession of that home Charge which these Veterans in Cabal, have laid to the Conduct of their Opponents; therefore I cannot resist the Temptation of vindicating that good Repute which I ever strove to keep amenable to my Judgment: These very Gentlemen assisted, with me, to buffet the popular Storm raised by that factious Tribune, before hinted at, and the Chiefs of the present Faction were the prime Leaders to oppose this Son of Violence; nor shou'd I have turned my Back upon

upon them, had they not run counter to the very Measures which at that Time, they so warmly espoused. I shall only make a slight Remark on the unfortunate Undertaker, whom these *Mock-Patriots* made their Stalking-Horse, over whose Back they might level the Peice which was charged with the fatal Materials of Rage and Destruction, against those who shou'd presume (however warranted by the Laws and Constitution of their Country and the Representations of his Majesty,) to oppose their selfish Schemes and petulant Resolutions.

Thus they fought, beneath the Banner of a *Mob*, whom they had previously stirred up; an *Asylum* and Resource to which Sham-Patriotism has ever had Recourse.

The Remark I mean to make is, that they acted diametrically opposite to the Ends they had in View, which was deemed to be the Re-imbursment of those Monies which his Indiscretion and Credulity had dissipated. Now it is a Notoriety, that that Gentleman, on the Day of his Expulsion offered, and before had frequently offered to lay down his Fortune to the utmost Farthing, to make good those Deficiencies, which he confessed were owing to his Weakness, and want of Skill in the Matters which he had undertaken.

Had this Proposal been accepted of as readily as it was offered, the Kingdom would have recovered the deficient Sum; but it was denied, and they chose to have Recourse to Corrosives when they might better have used Palliatives.

They chose to force him to do that, which he offered of his own Accord; and thus hunted to the Toils, it became his Patrons to protect him; and he was accordingly remitted the heavy Fine which he was before willing to lay down, in order to glut the determined and insatiate Rage of his Hunters.

Thus their Obstinacy was the Means of forfeiting so considerable a Sum, which, by less violent Measures, they might have recovered to the People, whom they so far injured in their Properties, while they pretended to protect them.

So inveterate a Prosecution, so violent a Procedure, turned the Hearts of those who had a Spark of Humanity in their Breasts, against these Maroders, these Hussars of Sedition, who like Mohocks seemed determined to cut down, Root and Branch, every Thing which lay in their Way; and actually did convert some of the unfortunate Gentleman's Enemies, who from the Rancour of the Prosecution pitied him and abetted his Cause with all their Interests.

I shall say nothing farther in Relation to that unfortunate Gentleman, but shall hasten to the other Point, on which the popular Cry was up against us, and that is the Dispute concerning the altered Money-Bill. I then gave my Reasons for my Voice within Doors, but shall recite them for the Satisfaction of those who may not have had an Opportunity of hearing the Arguments delivered on that Day. To elucidate this Affair, to set it in the clearest Light, and to adapt it to every Capacity, let it be considered that the Bill was couched under the following Terms.

An Act for Payment of the Sum of Seventy-seven Thousand, Five Hundred Pounds, or so much thereof as shall remain due on the Twenty-fifth Day of December 1753, in discharge of the National Debt, together with Interest for the same at the Rate of four Pounds per Cent. per Annum, from the said 25th of December 1753, untill the 25th Day of March 1754.

WHEREAS by an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act &c. and then follows the Recital of several Aids and Duties granted to his Majesty, to be applied to discharge the Sum of 120000*l.* and other Sums therein recited, and to pay the Interest of such recited Sums, together with a Declaration, that such Aids and Duties did not prove sufficient to discharge the said Sums and the Interest thereof, but that the Sum of 77500*l.* will remain unpaid on the 25th Day of December 1753, and as on the 25th of March last, a considerable Balance
re-

remained in the Hands of the Vice-Treasurers or Receivers-General of this Kingdom, or their Deputy or Deputies, " And your Majesty, ever attentive to the " Ease and Happiness of your faithful Subjects, has " been graciously pleased to signify, that you would " consent, and to recommend it to us that so much " of the Money remaining in your Majesty's Treasury " as should be necessary, be applied to the Discharge " of the national Debt, or of such Part thereof as " should be thought expedient by Parliament. We " most humbly pray that it may be enacted, AND " be it enacted by &c. That so much of the said " Balance remaining in the aforesaid Hands on the " 25th of *March* last, as shall be for that Purpose " necessary, be by them applied to pay off and discharge the said principal Sum of 77500*l.* or so much thereof as shall remain due on the said 25th Day of *December* 1753, after the Application of the Money arising from the Aids and Duties heretofore granted for the Payment thereof, and also to pay an Interest for the same after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Annum, from the said 25th of *December* 1753, until the 25th of *March* 1754. And " be it further enacted by, &c.

Through this Preamble and Prayer, I think every Sentence strongly expressive of his Majesty's Consent; and if we go back to the Bill in 1749, for discharging a Part of the national Debt, we have the further Recital of this *Consent* thus:

" Whereas on the 25th of *March* last, a considerable Balance remained in the Hands of the Vice-treasurers, or Receivers-General of this Kingdom, or their Deputy, or Deputies, *Unapplied*, and it will " be for your Majesty's Service, and for the Ease of " your faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, that so " much thereof, as can be conveniently spared, should " be paid, *agreeably to your Majesty's most gracious INTENTIONS*, in discharge of Part of the said Debt.

I am of Opinion, that the Words, *agreeably to your Majesty's most gracious INTENTIONS*, are tantamount to the Term, Consent; and therefore that the Conduct of

such who agreed to such Expressions and afterwards quarrelled with the Words previous Consent, were no better than Disputers *de Cortice verborum*, and ought to be appointed Sophists *de Lana Caprina*: But more especially, when the Duke of *Dorset* in 1751, declared in his Speech, “ that he was commanded by the King “ to acquaint them, that his Majesty would consent, “ and recommend it to the Commons that such Part of “ the Money be applied towards the Reduction of the “ national Debt.” This implies that his Majesty at least was either in the Right or mistaken, as to his Prerogative, when he seems to consider his previous Consent as necessary to that Application.

To this Opinion of his Majesty acceded that of the Judges of his Majesty's Privy-Council in *England*, and then the Point will turn on these cardinal Points, The King has or has not a Right to give his previous Consent. The Judges and Privy-Council of *England* think he has, which they would scarcely affirm if it was not so with themselves on the other Side of the Water, and in affirming this Power in respect of *Ireland*, they affirm the same in regard to *England*, and they would scarce give up to the Crown *there*, a Prerogative which would for ever sit upon their Liberties, if it was not really claimable by the Crown.

I know it has lately become a Practice in the House to reject all such Matters as have not taken Rise in the House, but I have examined very accurately all the Forms relating to this Practice, and do not find it to be Constitutional: I therefore think Men ought to be very nice, and wary to a Hair's Breadth, before they take upon them to act upon Principles of so great Consequence, which concern the Royal Prerogative so nearly.

It shall be granted that the People or their Representatives have the Property in all Monies raised, but surely it will also be ceded that the King has the executive Part, and that though the Money be raised and allotted by the Commons, such Money cannot pass into Action till the Royal Assent be gained: And

(II)

to make Cavils and hypercritical Distinctions between the Words *Affent* and *Consent* is as trifling as it is vain.

Nor was it ever imagined by People of Sense or Knowledge in the Constitution, that the King ever claimed any new Accession of Power by such Alteration of the Bill, tho' this was craftily and uncandidly insinuated without Doors, by those whose Knowledge in these Matters gave the Lye to such low Insinuations.

And to prove that the King cou'd acquire no new Right to dispose of the Money in the Treasury, what need we go further, than to have a Retrospect to the Bill's having passed the last Sessions in 1749, which it seems went from this, and came over passed into a Law, and yet the King obtained no new Acquisition by such Bill passed; to invalidate which Objection, since they cou'd not answer it, it was with as much Truth, and as officiously given out among the ignorant Leaders of Parties, that a Promise had been made, that if such a Concession was given the last Sessions, that the like shou'd not be any more insisted on, or that this Bill shou'd not pass into Precedent.

But that is now known to be a fabulous Fiction, contrived to impose on the weaker Sort of People, and to raise a Hubub about nothing: But Governments have ever been reviled and scandaliz'd by such Cabals, who like *Sampson*, set the Brands to the Fox's Tails and let them loose on the Corn of---us---*Philistines*, if they please.

Indeed I shou'd very unconcernedly set at nought, such Revilings while I am convinced that those who raise them, cou'd not answer, if they were asked, as to the Merit or Demerit of the Cause, like the Cobbler who being asked why he burned a certain Effigy replied, that his *Leather-cutter* had given him a Penny to buy a *Fraggot*: and more he said not.

These Wretches may be called the Scaffolding of Faction, raised to pull down what they cou'd not otherwise climb at.

But the Gentlemen on the other Side call this Claim of Right, an Attempt; if it be one, then the Privy Council of *England* prædicate of themselves a forfeited Right; for if the King has a Right to Claim, the People have no Right to deny, and so, on the contrary: Surely we are under the same, King, Laws and Constitution, with the *English* Subjects, and whatever is affirmed or denied of one, is respectively and reciprocally affirmed and denied of the other. Is it likely that a Privy Council of *England* before whom this Matter was canvassed and sifted, wou'd presume to give up a Right, or a Privilege to the Prince, which they cou'd not support.

This sort of Claim in the King, was never yet disputed except in Lord *Sydney's* Time in the Year 1692, (tho' the Claim was not concerning a previous Consent to appoint the Disposal of Money) there was a Bill transmitted under the Great Seal of *England*, and delivered to the House of Commons by Order of the Lord Lieutenant. The Bill was entitled "An Act for granting to their Majesties (*William* and *Mary*) certain Duties for one Year.

A Motion was made on the Bill, and the Question being put, that a Bill now on the Table, entitled "An Act for granting to their Majesties certain Duties for one Year, might be read, it passed in the Negative, and it was immediately,

Resolved, That the said Bill be rejected by this House. Also it was then,

Resolved, That it be entered in the Journal of this House that the Reason why the said Bill was rejected is, that the same had not it's Rise in this House.

On this Repulse of the Commons, Lord *Sydney* made the following Speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"UPON the opening this Session, I did acquaint
 "you with the Motives which induced their
 "Majesties to call this Parliament, which were no
 "other, than what entirely regarded a happy Settlement of this Kingdom, upon such Foundations as
 "might

" might not only secure the Peace, but bring you into
 " a prosperous and flourishing Condition: I am sorry
 " I cannot say there hath been such a Progress made
 " by you Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to-
 " wards these Ends, as their Majesties had just Reason
 " to expect; and I am the more troubled that you,
 " who had so many, and so great Obligations to be
 " loyal, and dutifully affected to their Majesties, shou'd
 " so far mistake yourselves as to intrench upon their
 " Majesties Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown
 " of *England*, as you did on the 27th of *October* last,
 " when by a declaratory Vote, you affirmed, that it
 " is the sole and undoubted Right of the Commons
 " of *Ireland* to prepare Heads of Bills for raising Money.
 " And also again on the 28th of the same Month,
 " when you rejected a Bill sent over in the usual
 " Form, entitled An Act for granting to their Ma-
 " jesties certain Duties for one Year, you voted that
 " it should be entered in your Journals, that the Rea-
 " son why the said Bill was rejected was, that the same
 " had not its Rise in your House.

" These Votes of yours being contrary to the Statutes
 " of the Tenth of *Henry VII.* and the 3d and 4th of
 " *Philip* and *Mary*, and the continued Practice ever
 " since, I find myself obliged to assert their Majesties
 " Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown of *Eng-
 " land*, in these Particulars, in such a Manner as may
 " be most public and permanent, and therefore I do
 " here in full Parliament make my public Protest against
 " those Votes, and the Entries of them in the Journal
 " of the House of Commons, which Protest, I require
 " the Clerk of this House to read, and afterwards to
 " enter it in the Journals of the House, that it may re-
 " main as a Vindication of their Majesties Prerogative,
 " and the Right of the Crown of *England* in these Par-
 " ticulars for future Ages."

And in Consequence of this Protest against the Pro-
 ceedings of the Commons, that Parliament was dis-
 solved on the fifth Day of 1753. Nor is it un-
 likely that the same Conclusion and Issue will follow
 the

the Hot-headed Proceedings of the Commons this Session of 1753.

A prudent Behaviour in the Commons, has ever gained Points for this Kingdom; and the contrary has always provoked the Crown to shew its Resentment, by Methods which have always proved, that it is the only and inseparable Interest of *Ireland* to submit in Trifles, (and where the very Constitutional Laws are not struck at) rather than by *icking against the Pricks*, find too late the Scourge of Royal Resentment.

To cultivate the Favour and Protection of the Crown of *England*, to which we are really and in fact but a Province, will always be not only the Duty, but the real Interest of *Ireland*.

Instead of this, by arming Tools of Faction to fly in the Face of Government and Governors, to strike at Persons of the highest Rank, to treat the chief Governors with Insolence and Contempt, and to use the very Prince's Representative in a Manner which the meanest Member of the House would resent, on being treated with so much Indecency and Rudeness.

There have been several Instances of Money-Bills framed and transmitted from *England*, which were received by the House of Commons, tho' they did not take Rise in the House. And it may be worth remarking, that in the first Session of every new Parliament since that Time, a Money-Bill transmitted from *England*, was received and passed into a Law without any Objection to it by the Commons on Account of it's not having its Rise in their House.

And it is as observable that the Emoluments accruing to this Kingdom from having Parliaments frequently held here, are too precious to be risked or hazarded for the mere Pageantry of being toasted by drunken factious People, or of being seen at the Head of a Mob, or as insignificant a Party.

In the whole I think, that the two Points wherein the Gentlemen of the other Side have braved it, are both insignificant and unwarrantable, and that tho' we could gain our Ends by such factious Measures, we should gain more by acquiescing with the Dictates,

or

or at least the Requests of our Mother Country *England*, without whose Protection we are but as a Thing of nought, and indeed a meer Cypher, or the Province of a Province. And this Conduct should appear the more amiable to us, as the contrary must sink us in the Opinion of the Crown, which must from such illaudable Obstinacy as we have this Session exerted, suspect our Loyalty, and be provoked and irritated to deprive us of the Shadow of Liberty which we with so much Ease enjoy at present.

F I N I S.



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P L V I S

